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Security Council

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Identical letters dated 24 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 23 March 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 16 February to 15 March 2002 they carried out 306 hostile sorties, 70 of them from Saudi Arabia, 126 from Kuwait and 110 from Turkey, as shown in the statement enclosed with the letter. On 28 February 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging some civilian and military installations.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, and he states that full international responsibility for them must be borne by the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey. He further states that Iraq reserves its right, as established by the Charter of the United Nations and international law, to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter by ensuring that this persistent aggression is halted and does not recur and that its perpetrators and the regional parties that associate themselves with it are made to bear full legal responsibility for it.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

02-30504 (E) 280302 040402

Identical letters dated 24 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom have continued their aerial aggression against the Republic of Iraq. United States and British warplanes based in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Turkey have thus continued to violate Iraq's airspace. They flew 306 armed sorties in the period from 16 February to 15 March 2002, 70 of them from Saudi Arabia, 126 from Kuwait and 110 from Turkey, as shown in the statement enclosed herewith. On 28 February 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging some civilian and military installations.

The enforcement by the United States and the United Kingdom of no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the established norms of international law and the Security Council resolutions urging States to respect Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and it constitutes ongoing armed aggression against Iraq. The international community has condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegal use of force against an independent State. The United Nations has also done so, as exemplified by the statement of the Secretary-General at his press conference of 19 December 2001, when he said (press release SG/SM/8081):

> "[I indicated that] ... I did not see anything in the Security Council resolution that authorizes the imposition or the enforcement of a no-flight zone. But several countries have decided to do it ...".

The attacks being launched by United States and British aircraft on Iraqi towns and villages and on structures that are basic to life in the country, including health-care and educational establishments and houses of worship, constitute blatant and continuing State terrorism and gross interference in the internal affairs of Iraq. When the 30-nation aggression of 1991 failed to break the will of Iraqis or to impair their freedom and independence, the United States and the United Kingdom proceeded to take the unilateral decision to impose the no-flight zones, first in northern Iraq on 7 April 1991 and then in southern Iraq on 27 August 1992, and they used armed force to attack Iraqi civilian and military installations with a view to undermining Iraq's stability and endangering the lives of its people. The maintenance of these zones and the use of force in them therefore represent a violation of the principle of non-use of force as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and are in breach of the Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq, all of which affirm that Iraq's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity must be respected. Since the no-flight zones were first imposed, there have been 211,154 violations by United States and British aircraft, including violations in which military and civilian sites have been bombed and destroyed, and 1,476 people have been killed and more than 1,320 injured.

Although the entire world has condemned this aggression and despite the letters we address to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council providing details of these acts of terrorist aggression, the United States continues to proclaim its contempt for the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of

the Security Council, and the Security Council has taken no action with regard to this terrorist aggression being committed by the United States and the United Kingdom. This raises serious questions about the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council and about their capacity to apply the norms of the Charter to all without distinction and without the use of double standards or to safeguard international peace and security and halt the acts of aggression and intimidation of two of the permanent members of the Council that endanger the same international peace and security.

The Government of Iraq considers that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for this terrorist aggression should bear full responsibility for these hostile acts. It affirms Iraq's established entitlement under the Charter of the United Nations and international law to exercise its legitimate right to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity. It further expresses the hope that you will perform the duties assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, that you will call upon the governments of the countries in question to halt their continuing aggression against Iraq forthwith and that you will ensure that those committing the aggression and the regional parties that are facilitating its continuation are made to bear full legal responsibility for it.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes, 16 February-15 March 2002

I. Northern region

In the northern region 110 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1220 hours on 18 February 2002, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Dohuk, Irbil and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

2. At 1320 hours on 20 February 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Irbil and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1620 hours, drove them off.

3. At 1145 hours on 27 February 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo, Rawanduz and Ayn Sifni areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1450 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1200 hours on 28 February 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Baibo and Zakho areas. They fired missiles at civilian and military sites in Ninawa governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging some civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1450 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1045 hours on 3 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Mosul, Dokan, Irbil, Rawanduz and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1315 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1245 hours on 4 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 10 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dokan, Aqrah, Dohuk, Irbil, Rawanduz and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1545 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1230 hours on 6 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dokan, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Tall Afar, Rawanduz and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1600 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1330 hours on 11 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Irbil, Zakho, Ayn Sifni, Baibo and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1600 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1215 hours on 15 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho, Baibo, Mosul, Rawanduz, Dokan and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

II. Southern region

In the southern region 196 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1200 hours on 16 February 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 armed sorties, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Nukhayb, Jalibah, Suq al-Shuyukh and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1340 hours, drove them off.

2. At 1345 hours on 17 February 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and

from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 25 armed sorties, eight of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 17 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Nukhayb and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1545 hours, drove them off.

3. At 1000 hours on 21 February 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Lasaf, Salman and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1130 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1340 hours on 22 February 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties, eight of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 26 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Ma'aniyah, Jalibah, Salman, Nasiriyah and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1220 hours on 26 February 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Shinafiyah, Ashbajah and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1450 hours on 1 March 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 19 armed sorties, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and nine from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Busayyah, Jalibah,

Nukhayb, Ashbajah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1635 hours, drove them off.

7. At 0930 hours on 5 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out eight armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Suq al-Shuyukh and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1200 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1255 hours on 13 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 16 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Samawah, Ashbajah, Busayyah, Jalibah and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1208 hours on 15 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, eight of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Lasaf, Salman and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

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Letter dated 20 March 2002 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council

In keeping with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of Liberia hereby informs the Security Council that it has taken measures to provide for its legitimate self-defence in the wake of persistent armed attacks against its territory. The Government of Liberia further assures the Security Council that the measures taken were without prejudice to Security Council resolution 1343 (2001), and that the Government of Liberia shall continue to comply with the demands outlined in resolution 1343 (2001).

The Government of Liberia wishes to draw the attention of the Security Council to its letters contained in documents S/2001/474 and S/2001/851. The Council's attention is further drawn to the acknowledgement by the Secretary-General of the armed attacks in a statement issued on 11 February 2002 (SG/SM/8121) and the press statement on Liberia issued by the President of the Security Council on 13 February 2002 (SC/7301).

The Government of Liberia wishes to request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Monie R. **Captan**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

02-30396 (E) 260302

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26 March 2002
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Letter dated 25 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 23 March 2002 from His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad A. **Abulhasan**
Permanent Representative

02-30574 (E) 270302 270302

Annex to the letter dated 25 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that on the morning of Friday, 15 March 2002, the Iraqi police in the Umm Qasr border area arrested Jasim Muhammad al-Randi, a Kuwaiti national, and Ahmad Abd al-Aziz, an Egyptian national, who had been accompanying the mayor of Caracas and the ambassador of Venezuela to Kuwait on a visit to the headquarters of the Venezuelan unit working with the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the demilitarized zone. The two were detained by the Iraqi police when the retinue accompanying the guest entered Iraqi territory by mistake owing to a miscalculation by a member of the UNIKOM staff.

Although the Iraqi police realized that the two who were detained had entered Iraqi territory owing to a mistake for which UNIKOM was responsible, they nevertheless instructed the Venezuelan ambassador and the mayor of Caracas to return to Kuwaiti territory and took the Kuwaiti national Jasim al-Randi and the Egyptian national Ahmad Abd al-Aziz to the police station at Umm Qasr and from there sent them to Baghdad.

It is most regrettable that, although a week has passed since the incident took place, the Iraqi authorities are continuing to hold the Kuwaiti national after having released the Egyptian national. On 21 March 2002, an official spokesman for the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that, out of appreciation for the efforts made by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, Iraq had decided to free the Egyptian national.

As a condition for the release of the Kuwaiti national, Iraq is demanding that Kuwait should release Iraqi prisoners who allegedly entered Kuwaiti territory by mistake. They are thus declaring that he is being held as a hostage for purposes of bargaining, a practice that, regrettably, the Iraqi Government has habitually adopted in its dealings with the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait.

Kuwait condemns the conduct of the Iraqi Government in its approach to this issue, which is blatantly and manifestly incompatible with international law and custom, and it rejects in the strongest terms the claim of the Iraqi Government that Kuwait is holding Iraqi nationals who entered Kuwaiti territory by mistake as false and lacking any basis in fact. In the past the Kuwaiti authorities have in a number of isolated incidents involving Iraqi herdsmen returned such herdsmen to Iraq immediately, and they have not detained any of them. Those currently being held by Kuwait are Iraqi prison inmates who have been convicted in accordance with fair judicial verdicts that have met the customarily accepted legal requirements of due process. Accordingly, there is absolutely no similarity between the legal status of the latter and that of the Kuwaiti national presently being held in Iraq. Kuwait also has nothing to hide from the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and, regardless of Iraq's claims to the contrary, its prisons are always open to visits by ICRC officials wishing to inspect the conditions in which their inmates are kept.

It is a matter for concern that the Iraqi Government is continuing its habitual practice of fabricating crises in the border area, and this confirms Kuwait's fears and suspicions concerning Iraqi intentions that clearly do nothing to advance efforts to achieve security and stability in the region.

Kuwait appreciates the efforts being made and the consultations being held by the United Nations, the League of Arab States, ICRC and other entities with a view to resolving the issue of the Kuwaiti national being held. We urge the Security Council to meet its legal and political responsibilities and to bring further pressure to bear on Iraq to desist from its practice of seeking trade-offs in cases of a purely humanitarian character such as this. We further urge you to redouble your efforts and to intervene personally with the Iraqi Government in order to require it to honour its responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and international law and to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of the detainee and his repatriation to Kuwait.

(*Signed*) Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber **Al-Sabah**
First Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Security Council

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Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in that country

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1233 (1999) of 6 April 1999, by which the Council requested me to keep it regularly informed and to submit a report every 90 days on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS).

2. In my last report, dated 14 December 2001 (S/2001/1211), I indicated that the situation in Guinea-Bissau remained a source of concern and appealed for the resumption of dialogue among political actors on all levels to resolve their differences so that the country could move towards stability and progress.

3. Following the discussion of that report, on 8 January 2002, members of the Council, in a statement to the press, among other things, encouraged President Kumba Yala in his pursuit of the policy of national reconciliation and dialogue, taking into account the established constitutional norms. They also encouraged the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and leaders of the subregion, as well as the Friends of Guinea-Bissau, to continue playing an active role and redouble their initiatives of good offices for economic and financial assistance, and welcomed the idea of a round-table conference to be organized as soon as the political situation allowed.

4. The present report covers developments since my last report was issued and focuses on the Government's stated commitments to intensify efforts to maintain and build on the democratic gains achieved so far. It also highlights the continuing facilitation role of UNOGBIS in support of these efforts, and activities of other entities of the United Nations system towards the same end.

II. Political developments

5. Since my last report, there has been definite progress in the consolidation of the democratization process. Guinea-Bissau's nascent democratic system has continued to function, with both the Partido da Renovação Social (PRS) of President Yala and the former ruling party, Partido Africano da Indepêndencia da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), holding their party congresses, at which they elected new leaders and defined their priorities in preparation for the presidential elections to be held in 2004. As a result, the current Prime Minister, Alhamara N'Tchia Nhasse, was elected by 399 votes out of 567 to succeed President Kumba Yala as the leader of PRS, while an influential businessman, Carlos Gomes Junior, former Vice-President of the National Assembly and former adviser to President Nino Vieira, was elected Chairman of PAIGC by 367 votes out of 600.

6. Another important development was the resumption, on 28 February 2002, of the work of the National Assembly. Among the 12 items on its agenda are the Government's programme of work for 2002, the legislation on the procedures for the forthcoming elections of organs representing the local authorities, to be held in June 2002, the proposed statute for leaders and members of the State structures and the draft law on organizing the courts.

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7. The release on bail, on 13 February 2002, of the former President of the Supreme Court, his Deputy and the Court accountant, who had been dismissed on 10 September 2001 by President Yala's decree, has contributed to dispelling some clouds over the political landscape. Moreover, in response to repeated appeals from UNOGBIS, the authorities gave assurances that the members of the Supreme Court would receive a fair trial.

8. On 8 February, Fernando Gomes, former President of the Human Rights League and current President of the Guinean Socialist Alliance (an opposition political party) together with the League's Vice-President, both of whom had been arrested early in February for alleged embezzlement of funds allocated to the League by a Netherlands foundation, were also released on bail.

9. Finally, two independent press organs, *Correio Guiné-Bissau* and *Gazeta de Noticias*, which had been forced to close in October 2001, received authorization to resume publishing.

10. However, despite the progress made, the new Constitution has not yet been promulgated. More needs to be done to promote dialogue between the legislative and executive branches. Some positive steps have been taken, but the interference of the executive in judicial matters, the inertia of the judiciary, the stifling of the private media and the weakening of the Human Rights League, which has been tarnished by financial scandal and the arrest of its former leaders, still generate concerns.

11. The decision, taken by President Yala on 28 February, to appoint Antonio Sedja Mam, former Deputy Prosecutor, as the new President of the Supreme Court of Justice to replace Justice Mario Lopes, who had passed away four days earlier, has added to these concerns and prompted strong critical reactions from the opposition grouping of 20 parties. Subsequently, President Yala stated that the appointment was provisional, pending the envisaged election of the President of the Supreme Court by the Supreme Council of the Magistrates.

12. Aware of these problems, the new 24-member PRS Cabinet of Prime Minister Nhasse, which took office on 11 December 2001, has expressed its determination to address them and to work towards the country's further stabilization. In its work programme, the Government identified greater national unity, increased inter-ethnic solidarity and social cohesion as very important political goals. It also intends to promote dialogue, political harmony and the development of the social economy, involving all political forces and representatives of civil society. On 13 March 2002, the Prime Minister, in an unprecedented move, summoned the diplomatic community to brief them on the Government's programme. Stressing the Government's commitment to democratic norms and processes, he appealed for the understanding and support of the international community, including the Bretton Woods institutions, needed to alleviate the country's current economic and financial predicament, which, if not addressed, could lead to a "social explosion".

13. At the same time, the Government has begun a campaign to draw the attention of the international community to the huge efforts to be made with regard to development strategies, especially in the fight against poverty, energy transformation, agriculture, fisheries and tourism; infrastructure development; and good governance.

14. On 19 February, the Prime Minister convened a one-day meeting of the Government and the United Nations programmes and agencies to discuss the Government's programme. From 22 to 24 February 2002, in response to an invitation from the Government of Guinea-Bissau, my Representative, together with members of the diplomatic community accredited in Bissau, visited Guinea-Bissau's borders with Senegal and Guinea. The persons participating in that visit noted the crucial need for the international community to embark on the post-conflict development process, for the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to continue to take all necessary measures to eliminate sources of social and political tension, and for efforts to be made to consolidate the nascent democracy in the country.

III. Military and security aspects

15. Security conditions along the border with the Senegalese province of Casamance, where border guards deployed at all border crossings continued to provide security, have improved. The many periodic meetings between the army chiefs of staff of Senegal and Guinea-Bissau and between the commanders of their respective border military zones have contributed to the improved situation.

16. In the area of military cooperation, there has been a significant resumption of multilateral activities, including, in particular, a programme for the restructuring of the armed forces with a view to creating a national army, which has been launched with the assistance of the Institute of Higher Strategic Studies of Portugal.

17. The demining operation is continuing, assisted by Humaid and under the supervision of the Mine Action Centre, an organization responsible for coordinating demining activities. It has received US$ 500,000 in financial support from the Netherlands for all its activities, including awareness-raising. The Centre estimates that Guinea-Bissau should be declared mine-free by 2004. By 31 January 2001, 3,160 mines and explosive devices had been destroyed. Demining operations will intensify in 2002, once a non-governmental organization of Guinea-Bissau, LUTCAM, with 70 demining staff, starts its activities.

18. With regard to the Government's demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration programme, a preliminary list of 2,738 eligible military personnel, including about 60 senior officers, has been completed. The programme, whose cost is estimated at about $20 million, continues to be supported by a multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank. Last January, the World Bank noted the progress made by the Government of Guinea-Bissau in the reimbursement of funds that had been diverted from the programme in the first half of 2001. Following an agreement between the Government and the World Bank, signed in 2001, and the announcement by the Government of the Netherlands of a contribution of approximately $2.5 million, Sweden has also made a contribution of $1 million.

19. The maintenance of public security continues to be a major challenge, as the police continue to operate in the absence of operating rules of procedure and a code of conduct. Most of its 4,408 paramilitary members are poorly trained, while the country's two police academies are closed, no technical assistance being received at present in this area. In addition, the lack of appropriate equipment for maintaining law and order and public safety is a serious handicap for the police force, trying to cope with security problems resulting from the proliferation of small arms.

20. To address the small arms problem, the Government decided to set up a national commission to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Netherlands Embassy, UNOGBIS and the Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat has been designated as the programme's executing agency.

IV. Human rights

21. During the period under review, UNOGBIS continued to maintain close relations with the different authorities and with civil society in order to observe the human rights situation. With the support of the international community, it has been carrying out training and awareness-raising programmes, particularly on the principle of the independence of the judiciary, and the training of members of the inter-ministerial human rights commission. UNOGBIS has also continued to assist the authorities in introducing a human rights dimension into their efforts to establish a legal framework for counter-terrorism activities. In addition, a human rights section was set up in February 2002 within the Ministry of Justice. It is working closely with UNOGBIS with a view to launching a reform of the judicial system.

22. Particular attention has been given to safeguarding the rights of the 47 military persons arrested following the alleged coup plot on 2 December 2001. They are currently being held without trial in various military barracks and the recent resurrection of the military court, which has not functioned since 1981 and does not have a code of procedure, is prompting serious concerns about respect for the rights of the accused. To verify detention conditions, my Representative visited the detention centres on 20 February 2002 and, following the visit, recommended to the judicial authorities that they do their utmost to ensure that these cases are dealt with in accordance with the laws in force.

23. Considerable progress has been made in the area of refugee rights. In cooperation with the Minister of the Interior, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) organized a training session for commission members on the protection and promotion of refugee rights. In the specific case of refugees from Casamance, UNHCR carried out a mission which resulted in a census being

taken of 6,500 refugees living in the north of the country. On their part, the authorities have set up a national refugee commission to address the refugee problems.

24. With respect to the promotion of women's rights, UNIFEM-Dakar and UNDP organized, in collaboration with the Government, various seminars on women's leadership in Guinea-Bissau. An awareness-raising campaign aimed at empowering women in all sectors will be continuing.

V. Economic and social aspects

25. Regrettably, the country's economy continues to suffer from cash flow problems in the private sector as well as from disinvestments caused by the recent war. The internal arrears audit programme, which was to have permitted a resurgence of economic activity, has not been implemented owing to difficulties in negotiating the due debt, while the closure of the International Bank of Guinea-Bissau, followed by that of the Banca Totta & Acçores, has further reduced credit-financing opportunities. This situation has severely dampened forecast revenue. Currently, monthly revenues are around $300,000, the lowest level since the end of the war and equivalent to only a third of spending needs.

26. The Government has announced that it intends to embark on the emergency rehabilitation of basic socio-economic infrastructures and the implementation of effective strategies for laying the foundations for sustainable, self-reliant development. The governance development programme, which lasts for one year, the formulation of the medium-term strategic framework for poverty reduction, the national good governance programme and the infrastructure programme all fall under that rubric.

27. In a briefing for members of the diplomatic community, the leader of a review mission of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that visited Guinea-Bissau during the first half of March 2002 expressed concern about the current economic and financial situation and indicated that the low level of revenue, and an increasing wage and salary bill, was causing the Government to build up arrears. Although serious concerns about financial management remained, discussions were continuing between the Government and IMF on how the Government's economic programme could be brought back on track and be supported by financial assistance from IMF and other donors.

VI. Observations

28. I believe that there has been a slight overall improvement, with respect to the political situation and governance, although certain crucial aspects still cause concern. I applaud the pledges made by the Government of Prime Minister Alhamara N'Tchia Nhasse to promote human rights and the independence of the judiciary. I hope that the Government's commitment will be translated into reality and that appropriate responses will be forthcoming from the international community. After the cycles of violence and paralysis of recent years, there is now real hope that the country, despite its serious difficulties, can move forward.

29. I am gratified to note that the demobilization programme is resuming. I call on the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the international donors to do all in their power to move ahead decisively to implement current demobilization plans and restructure the armed forces. The creation of professional, modern armed forces under democratic civilian control, adequately remunerated and equipped to meet Guinea-Bissau's genuine needs, is essential if lasting stability is to be secured.

30. Given the ravages of war and the extreme poverty afflicting the vast majority of the population, the Government is confronted with three major challenges, namely, to restore confidence among those who voted for change in the post-conflict general elections, to reassure the international community by implementing the necessary economic, financial and social reforms, and to perform the sovereign functions of the State.

31. The depressed state of the economy has led to a severe decline in tax and other revenue. It is impossible for the Government to balance the budget. An urgent need, therefore, is for direct budgetary support to help offset the chronic deficit in the public finances and guarantee the minimum functioning of the State. Such support, which IMF suggests could be of the order of $3 million, would also help to start up the depressed economy. Further massive help is needed to rehabilitate the economic, social and cultural infrastructures; such rehabilitation, in turn, is essential for the effective

relaunching of economic activities. A very high level of technical assistance to support key State institutions will also be necessary.

32. I look forward, therefore, to the convening later this year of the UNDP Round Table Conference on Guinea-Bissau. In the meantime, I wish to encourage all interested states and organizations to increase their bilateral assistance in those areas, and I suggest that a framework for consultation between development partners and the Government should be developed as soon as possible.

33. Given the clear commitment of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to work actively with the international community to improve the situation in the country, I recommend that my future periodic reports to the Council be every six months instead of three, as is currently the practice. In between, the Council would be updated on significant developments.

34. In concluding, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the work of my former Representative in Guinea-Bissau, Samuel C. Nana-Sinkam, who worked tirelessly over a period of four years to promote peace in Guinea-Bissau. My new Representative in Guinea-Bissau, David Stephen, assumed his duties on 1 February 2002.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The joint statement issued by the Foreign Ministers of the Russian Federation and the Republic of India in New Delhi on 4 February 2002 was circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/56/837-S/2002/200) on 27 February 2002.

I regret to state that the joint statement misrepresents facts and reflects an attempt to cover up the ongoing Indian repression against the Kashmiri people in Indian-occupied Kashmir. The statement tries to mislead international opinion and malign the legitimate struggle of the Kashmiris for their right to determine their own future, pledged to them in the relevant Security Council resolutions, by linking it with international terrorism.

The problem in Kashmir has persisted because of India's refusal to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions. The Kashmiri freedom movement, which had remained peaceful for a decade, became an armed struggle in 1990 because of the increasing Indian oppression. For the last twelve years, to the denial of fundamental human rights in Indian-occupied Kashmir have been added unspeakable atrocities by the Indian occupation forces. Against this backdrop, any attempt to use the current international campaign against global terrorism to malign the legitimate Kashmiri struggle is both cynical and deplorable.

The Government of Pakistan also rejects the baseless insinuation implicating Pakistan in terrorism and violence in India. Pakistan believes that instead of blaming others, India should address the causes of discontent and violence afflicting the Indian polity, in particular the rise of Hindu extremism and persistent discrimination against religious minorities.

For the past two decades, Pakistan has been a victim of terrorism from across its borders. We condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. Pakistan is playing a key role in the global fight against terrorism in the aftermath of the tragic events of 11 September 2001. The Government of Pakistan has also adopted far-reaching measures to rid our society of extremism as articulated in the President's

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historic speech of 12 January 2002. Pakistan remains determined to take this fight to its logical conclusion.

I should be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Shamshad **Ahmad**

United Nations S/2002/314

Security Council

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27 March 2002
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Letter dated 26 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that in accordance with Security Council resolution 1399 (2002) of 19 March 2002 and the decisions taken by the Political Committee of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo at its extraordinary meeting, held at Lusaka on 20 March 2002, the Forces armées congolaises (FAC) have withdrawn from the towns of Kayaya and Yayama.

My Government would like the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) to visit the area to confirm that the withdrawal has indeed taken place. My Government would also be grateful if the Security Council would instruct MONUC to deploy to Pweto and Moliro and to report as soon as possible to enable the Council to take the appropriate measures.

My Government would like to remind the Council of the importance of all parties abiding scrupulously by all the relevant provisions of Council resolution 1399 (2002) and all prior resolutions concerning the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

My Government also wishes to draw the attention of the Security Council to two other matters that are of particular concern:

1. **Fighting in the high plateaux**

Fighting involving battalions of the Rwandan Patriotic Army (APR) has been reported in South Kivu, in the region of the high plateaux, and especially in the Minembwe area. It would be appreciated if the Council would request MONUC to dispatch a team to the area to determine the exact nature of the conflict and to calm the situation.

2. **Disturbing incidents at Goma**

Tension has been on the rise in the town of Goma since Friday, 22 March 2002.

On that day, a demonstration by primary and secondary school pupils and their parents was harshly suppressed by elements of APR from Gisenyi, a Rwandan town on the border with Goma.

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On Sunday, 24 March 2002, a terrorist act was committed at Goma, in which two young children and a visiting priest from the Tshumbe diocese, who were taking part in the Easter procession, were killed. My Government requests the Council to instruct the personnel of MONUC in place at Goma to conduct an investigation aimed at bringing those responsible to justice.

All independent sources have implicated elements of APR in the throwing of the grenade. While the motives are admittedly not clear, there is every reason to believe that a close connection exists between the demonstration by the pupils and the terrorist attack regarded by the residents of Goma as a tactic to intimidate the population and discourage further demonstrations.

My Government calls on the Security Council to condemn this barbarous and unspeakable act, which increases the suffering and distress of an entire population that has yet to recover from the natural disaster caused only two months ago by the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest incidents in the ongoing campaign of Palestinian terrorism directed against the citizens of Israel.

On Sunday evening, 24 March, at approximately 11.30 p.m., Avi Sabag, aged 24, was driving his car south of Hebron when Palestinian terrorists ambushed the vehicle, spraying gunfire that struck Sabag in the upper body. Sabag, who was married just six months ago to his wife Dafna, sustained critical wounds in the attack and died soon after.

Earlier in the day, another Israeli — Esther Klieman, aged 23 — was killed in a similar incident, when Palestinian terrorists opened fire on the public bus in which she was travelling near Ateret. Klieman was en route to Ofra at the time of her death, where she worked in a kindergarten for children with Down's syndrome.

Also on Sunday, Israeli forces intercepted four terrorists who had infiltrated into Israel from Jordan. The terrorists were tracked to a spot near Kibbutz Tel Katzir and were killed by Israeli troops. Searches revealed that the terrorists were armed with Kalashnikov rifles, sniper rifles, large amounts of ammunition, and knives. Israeli forces also thwarted a number of other attacks in recent days, including the interception of a car rigged with explosives near Beka Al-Shrakia yesterday, a thwarted bombing of an Israel Defense Forces (IDF) post near Rafia on 23 March and a thwarted attack on IDF soldiers near Dugit on the same day.

This morning, Israeli security forces thwarted yet another potentially devastating terrorist attack when police officers in southern Jerusalem spotted a suspicious vehicle and ordered it to stop. Instead, the driver increased his speed and officers began to give chase, at which time the car suddenly exploded, not far from the Jerusalem Malha Mall. The Al Aksa Martyrs Brigade, the terrorist brigade affiliated with Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction, claimed responsibility.

These incidents are the latest in the ongoing campaign of Palestinian terrorism that has been detailed in my letters dated 18 March 2002 (A/56/880-S/2002/293), 14 March 2002 (A/56/876-S/2002/280), 11 March 2002 (A/56/867-S/2002/257),

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8 March 2002 (A/56/864-S/2002/252), 5 March 2002 (A/56/857-S/2002/233), 4 March 2002 (A/56/854-S/2002/222), 27 February 2002 (A/56/843-S/2002/208), 20 February 2002 (A/56/828-S/2002/185), 19 February 2002 (A/56/824-S/2002/174), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 8 February 2002 (A/56/814-S/2002/155), 28 January 2002 (A/56/798-S/2002/126), 22 January 2002 (A/56/788-S/2002/104), 18 January 2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Israel holds the Palestinian Authority and its Chairman, Yasser Arafat, responsible for these incidents and for the continuing deterioration of the situation in the region. Forces under the authority of Chairman Arafat continue to perpetrate daily acts of violence against Israeli civilians, while terrorists responsible for previous attacks against Israel have been freed from Palestinian prison and are now free to plan future attacks. Expressions of hatred and intolerance are still widespread in the official Palestinian media and educational system. Despite his stated efforts to achieve a ceasefire, Chairman Arafat, in flagrant disregard for the will of the international community, has steadfastly refused to take any concrete measure that might prevent the next attack.

Israel remains committed to the achievement of a negotiated political settlement with the Palestinian leadership. But Israel will not stand idly by as an unrelenting campaign of violence, sanctioned by the Palestinian leadership, unfolds

on a daily basis, jeopardizing the safety and security of Israeli civilians. Achieving a ceasefire that will pave the way back to a process of negotiations requires more than declarations from the Palestinian side. It requires genuine action, including an end to incitement, the arrest of known terrorists and the dismantling of the vast infrastructure of terror.

The international community could contribute to this process by making clear its total rejection of acts of violence against civilians and by bringing full pressure to bear upon the Palestinian leadership in order to compel it to fulfil its obligations to fight terrorism.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**

United Nations S/2002/316

Security Council

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Note by the President of the Security Council

1. With the view to improving clarity and transparency, and to facilitate understanding by the press regarding the work of the Security Council, the following concrete elements are agreed:

- Reports by the Secretary-General will specify the date on which the document is physically and electronically distributed in addition to the date of signature by the Secretary-General. The Secretariat is encouraged, to the extent possible, to distribute its reports in all official languages on the date originally established for publication.

- The President of the Security Council will in public meetings introduce agenda items by specifying the agenda item/issue for consideration, unless otherwise agreed in the Council's prior consultations, and refer to all speakers at political and ambassadorial level by name and title. These names will, however, not have to be included in the official records or in advance in the briefing notes prepared by the Secretariat for the Presidency.

2. It is further agreed that briefings by the Secretariat in the Security Council consultation room should, as a general rule, include a printed fact sheet, which, whenever possible, should also be circulated to the members of the Council on the day prior to the consultations.

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Letter dated 27 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith our response to the letter dated 20 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2002/292), in which Rwanda is referred to by name.

The Kinshasa Government should not attempt to attribute to Council resolution 1399 (2002) of 19 March 2002 what the resolution did not state or what that Government would have liked it to state. In its above-mentioned resolution, the Security Council never said that Rwandan troops were at Muliro and Pweto. The Kinshasa Government cannot therefore call in its letter (S/2002/292) for the withdrawal of our troops from a place where they are simply not present.

On the other hand, the Kinshasa Government should resume the political negotiations in the context of the inter-Congolese dialogue with commitment and without further pretexts. It must accept the fact that the inter-Congolese dialogue is quite different from the unfortunate circumstances that brought Joseph Kabila to power, quite by chance and unexpectedly. The inter-Congolese dialogue is quite different. It is something that is being created and built and the natural inability of Joseph Kabila to assert himself in the talks is not the fault of the Rwandans. That is a matter for the Congolese. The Kinshasa Government must therefore refrain from continually using Rwanda as a pretext to abandon the inter-Congolese political negotiations which this same Government periodically sabotages (Addis Ababa and "Sun City 1").

We welcome the return of the Kinshasa Government to the inter-Congolese political negotiations and dare to hope that no other pretext will be used to create a "Sun City 2".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Anastase **Gasana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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Letter dated 27 March 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter dated 15 January 2002 (S/2002/67) and its annex, which set out a work programme for the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) for the second 90-day period. I attach herewith the Counter-Terrorism Committee's work programme for the third 90-day period (see annex).

The Committee continues to welcome the support it has received so far from the United Nations membership in the implementation of its mandate and looks forward to continuing cooperation in the coming work period. The Committee will continue to operate even-handedly and transparently in its work. As Chairman, I will continue to brief the wider membership regularly.

In its third 90-day period, the Committee will continue to focus on the reports submitted by States pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001). In this work period, the Committee's dialogue with States will deepen as it begins to receive and study follow-up reports submitted by States. The Committee calls upon the 54 States that have not yet submitted a first report to do so as quickly as possible.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee
established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)
concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex to the letter dated 27 March 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

Work programme of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (28 March-25 June 2002)

The present document sets out the work programme of the Counter-Terrorism Committee for its third 90 days from the adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (i.e., the period from 28 March to 25 June 2002). This work programme updates the programme submitted for the second 90-day period.

Summary

The Committee will:

- Maintain an informative web site on its activities, including an online directory of available assistance (see paras. 4 and 6 below);

By 31 May:

- Have completed the review of the first set of reports (para. 3);
- Have established at least initial contacts with all regional, subregional and international institutions concerned with counter-terrorism or organized to set up counter-terrorism programmes (para. 5);

By 25 June:

- Have begun to review the second set of reports (para. 3).

Detail

1. *Contact points*. The Counter-Terrorism Committee has taken steps to facilitate dialogue with States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and between States about the matters covered by resolution 1373 (2001) through the publication of a directory of contact points. The Committee will continue to update the directory at regular intervals. It encourages all States to strengthen cooperation on the matters covered by resolution 1373 (2001).

2. *Advisers to the Committee*. A group of independent experts has been appointed by the Secretariat with the approval of the Committee to advise it on its work. The Committee will retain a group of six experts to review the reports submitted by States pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) during the coming work period. An additional expert will advise the Committee on matters concerning the provision of assistance to States in implementing the resolution. The Secretariat has identified a wider pool of experts who will be available to advise the Committee as required and will continue to gather the curricula vitae of candidates nominated by States.

3. *Reporting by States*. The Committee and its subcommittees will continue to review the reports submitted by States pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee had by the end of the second 90-day period received 142 reports and had concluded its initial consideration of 42 reports. It will continue to

review the reports as they are issued. The Committee will aim by 31 May to have completed an initial review of all reports submitted so far. The Committee has informed each State of a time line for the submission of a further report. The earliest follow-up reports are expected by 7 June. The Committee will then begin to conduct a second review of the state of implementation by countries of resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee urges all States that have not yet submitted a report to do so as soon as possible and to inform the Committee Secretary of the anticipated timetable for submission. The Committee will follow up urgently with those States.

4. *Assistance*. The Committee has established a directory of sources of advice and expertise in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001). It encourages all States and international, regional and subregional organizations to submit information to the directory. It will be updated immediately as new information is submitted. Member States requiring assistance may so inform the Committee either in their reports or separately at any time. The Committee will continue its contacts with potential assistance providers.

5. *Dialogue with regional and subregional organizations*. The Committee has taken steps to establish a dialogue with a number of international, regional and subregional organizations on the matters covered by resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee intends to broaden its contacts to embrace international institutions and organizations that have or intend to have counter-terrorism programmes. It will intensify this dialogue in the coming work period to encourage these organizations to play an active and coordinated role in facilitating cooperation between States on counter-terrorism matters in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Security Council resolutions. It intends to invite such organizations to liaise with the Committee on the steps taken.

6. *Transparency in the work of the Committee*. The Committee will continue to communicate regularly information on its activities, including through briefings by the Chairman. It will also maintain an informative web site on its activities. (The web site can be found at http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373/.)

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Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 27 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The military siege imposed by Israel, the occupying Power, on the Palestinian people and their President, Yasser Arafat, continues unabated. This siege, which has denied the President freedom of movement throughout, as well as out of and into, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, has prevented him from attending the Summit of the League of Arab States being held in Beirut, today and tomorrow, 27 and 28 March.

Moreover, in addition to the placement of further conditions on the movement of President Arafat, recent remarks by Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon have revealed even worse intentions on the part of the Israeli Government. In this regard, Mr. Sharon has repeatedly declared his wish to prevent President Arafat from returning if he did indeed leave. For example, Mr. Sharon has stated, "If it is said to Israel by the United States that Israel can refuse to allow him to return if there are terror attacks, it will be easier for me to allow him to leave."

Mr. Sharon has also repeated a statement related to the safety and well-being of the Palestinian President. In an interview with an Israeli newspaper published yesterday, Mr. Sharon stated, "In my role as Prime Minister, I made one commitment which was a mistake: I said I would not harm Arafat physically." This remark follows a series of other dangerous and indeed insane statements by the Prime Minister, revealing his criminal intentions and his determination to continue the vicious military campaign against both the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority. Further, such statements recall Mr. Sharon's dark and bloody record of crimes and serve as yet another indication that for peace to be achieved, a different Israeli leader must emerge.

Clearly, the Government of Mr. Sharon has neither the intention nor the will to take the necessary steps towards peace. In fact, in recent days, Israeli military officials have repeatedly threatened to intensify military assaults against the Palestinian people and have been undertaking preparations for more intensive

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attacks. Just yesterday it was reported that a senior Israeli official stated that if ceasefire efforts fail, "then I guess we will have to take more aggressive operational steps". Such an escalation of the Israeli military campaign, now nearing its nineteenth month, can only lead to even greater death and destruction and suffering and loss for the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation and a more perilous deterioration of the situation.

In follow-up to my previous 109 letters to you regarding the grave situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 25 March 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/249; A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253, A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258; A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281; and A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307), I regret to inform you that, since my last letter, 5 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of Palestinian martyrs since 28 September 2000 to 1,172 people.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador, Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

Annex

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Tuesday, 26 March to Wednesday, 27 March 2002)

Tuesday, 26 March 2002

1. Khaled Youssef Dabsh
2. Shadi Al-Hamamrah

Wednesday, 27 March 2002

1. Saeed Abulroz
2. Mustafa Al-Akhras
3. Waddah Al-Batsh

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,172.

United Nations S/2002/320

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2002
English
Original: English and French

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions 1378 (2001) of 14 November 2001, 1383 (2001) of 6 December 2001, and 1386 (2001) of 20 December 2001,

Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 56/220 (2001) of 21 December 2001,

Stressing the inalienable right of the Afghan people themselves freely to determine their own political future,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Reiterating its endorsement of the Agreement on provisional arrangements in Afghanistan pending the re-establishment of permanent government institutions, signed in Bonn on 5 December 2001 (S/2001/1154) (the Bonn Agreement), in particular its annex 2 regarding the role of the United Nations during the interim period,

Welcoming the establishment on 22 December 2001 of the Afghan interim authority and looking forward to the evolution of the process set out in the Bonn Agreement,

Stressing the vital importance of combating the cultivation and trafficking of illicit drugs and of eliminating the threat of landmines, as well as of curbing the illicit flow of small arms,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 2002 (S/2002/278),

Encouraging donor countries that pledged financial aid at the Tokyo Conference on reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan to fulfil their commitments as soon as possible,

Commending the United Nations Special Mission in Afghanistan (UNSMA) for the determination shown in the implementation of its mandate in particularly difficult circumstances,

1. *Endorses* the establishment, for an initial period of 12 months from the date of adoption of this resolution, of a United Nations Assistance Mission in

Afghanistan (UNAMA), with the mandate and structure laid out in the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 2002 (S/2002/278);

2. *Reaffirms* its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and *endorses* his full authority, in accordance with its relevant resolutions, over the planning and conduct of all United Nations activities in Afghanistan;

3. *Stresses* that the provision of focussed recovery and reconstruction assistance can greatly assist in the implementation of the Bonn Agreement and, to this end, *urges* bilateral and multilateral donors, in particular through the Afghanistan Support Group and the Implementation Group, to coordinate very closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Afghan Interim Administration and its successors;

4. *Stresses also*, in the context of paragraph 3 above, that while humanitarian assistance should be provided wherever there is a need, recovery or reconstruction assistance ought to be provided, through the Afghan Interim Administration and its successors, and implemented effectively, where local authorities contribute to the maintenance of a secure environment and demonstrate respect for human rights;

5. *Calls upon* all Afghan parties to cooperate with UNAMA in the implementation of its mandate and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its staff throughout the country;

6. *Requests* the International Security Assistance Force, in implementing its mandate in accordance with resolution 1386 (2001), to continue to work in close consultation with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every four months on the implementation of this resolution;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2002/321

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2002

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Welcoming the meeting of the Mano River Union Presidents held in Rabat on 27 February 2002 at the invitation of His Majesty the King of Morocco,

Welcoming the further progress made in the peace process in Sierra Leone, including the lifting of the state of emergency, commending the positive role of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) in advancing the peace process, and calling for its further consolidation,

Encouraging the Mano River Union Women's Peace Network and other civil society initiatives to continue their contribution towards regional peace,

Determining that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in this region,

Expressing its concern at the fragile situation in the Mano River region, the substantial increase in refugees and the humanitarian consequences for the civilian, refugee and internally displaced populations in the region,

Emphasizing the importance of free, fair, transparent and inclusive elections, and welcoming the progress made by the Government of Sierra Leone and the National Electoral Commission of Sierra Leone in preparing for elections, particularly with voter registration,

Reiterating the importance of the effective extension of State authority throughout the country, the reintegration of ex-combatants, voluntary and unhindered return of refugees and internally displaced persons, full respect for human rights and the rule of law, and effective action on impunity and accountability, paying special attention to the protection of women and children, and stressing continued United Nations support for the fulfilment of these objectives,

Welcoming the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the Establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone, and the recommendations of the Planning Mission on the Establishment of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (S/2002/246) and the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March

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2002 (S/2002/267) that UNAMSIL should provide administrative and related support to the Special Court,

Emphasizing the importance of the continuing support of UNAMSIL to the Government of Sierra Leone in the consolidation of peace and stability after the elections,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 2002 (S/2002/267),

1. *Decides* that the mandate of UNAMSIL shall be extended for a period of six months from 30 March 2002;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States providing troops and support elements to UNAMSIL and those who have made commitments to do so;

3. *Welcomes* the military concept of operations for UNAMSIL for 2002 outlined in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report of 14 March 2002 (S/2002/267), and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council at regular intervals on progress made by UNAMSIL in the implementation of its key aspects and in the planning of its subsequent phases;

4. *Encourages* the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) to strengthen their efforts towards full implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement signed in Abuja on 10 November 2000 (S/2000/1091) between the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF and reaffirmed at the meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations, the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF at Abuja on 2 May 2001;

5. *Encourages* the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF to continue to take steps towards furthering of dialogue and national reconciliation, and, in this regard, stresses the importance of the reintegration of the RUF into Sierra Leone society and the transformation of the RUF into a political party, and demands the immediate and transparent dismantling of all non-government military structures;

6. *Welcomes* the formal completion of the disarmament process, expresses concern at the serious financial shortfall in the multi-donor Trust Fund for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone to seek actively the urgently needed additional resources for reintegration;

7. *Emphasizes* that the development of the administrative capacities of the Government of Sierra Leone is essential to sustainable peace and development, and to the holding of free and fair elections, and therefore urges the Government of Sierra Leone, with the assistance of UNAMSIL, in accordance with its mandate, to accelerate the restoration of civil authority and public services throughout the country, in particular in the diamond mining areas, including the deployment of key government personnel and police and the deployment of the Sierra Leone Army on border security tasks, and calls on States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to assist in the wide range of recovery efforts;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the electoral component of UNAMSIL and the recruitment of 30 additional civilian police advisers to support the Government of Sierra Leone and the Sierra Leone police in preparing for elections;

9. *Welcomes* the signature on 16 January 2002 of the Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations on the Establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone, as envisaged by resolution 1315 (2000) of 14 August 2000, urges donors urgently to disburse their pledges to the Trust Fund for the Special Court, looks forward to the Court expeditiously beginning its operations and endorses UNAMSIL's providing, without prejudice to its capabilities to perform its specified mandate, administrative and related support to the Special Court on a cost-reimbursable basis;

10. *Welcomes* progress made by the Government of Sierra Leone, together with the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant international actors, in establishing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and urges donors urgently to commit funds to it;

11. *Welcomes* the summit meeting of the Mano River Union Presidents held in Rabat on 27 February 2002, urges the Presidents to continue dialogue and to implement their commitments to building regional peace and security, and encourages the ongoing efforts of ECOWAS towards a lasting and final settlement of the crisis in the Mano River Union region;

12. *Expresses its serious concern* at the violence, particularly sexual violence, suffered by women and children during the conflict in Sierra Leone, and emphasizes the importance of addressing these issues effectively;

13. *Expresses its serious concern* at the evidence UNAMSIL has found of human rights abuses and breaches of humanitarian law set out in paragraphs 38 to 40 of the Secretary-General's report of 14 March 2002 (S/2002/267), encourages UNAMSIL to continue its work and in this context requests the Secretary-General to provide a further assessment in his September report, particularly regarding the situation of women and children who have suffered during the conflict;

14. *Expresses its serious concern* at allegations that some United Nations personnel may have been involved in sexual abuse of women and children in camps for refugees and internally displaced people in the region, supports the Secretary-General's policy of zero tolerance for such abuse, looks forward to the Secretary-General's report on the outcome of the investigation into these allegations, and requests him to make recommendations on how to prevent any such crimes in future, while calling on States concerned to take the necessary measures to bring to justice their own nationals responsible for such crimes;

15. *Encourages* the continued support of UNAMSIL, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, for returning refugees and displaced persons, and urges all stakeholders to continue to cooperate to this end to fulfil their commitments under the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement;

16. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to keep the security, political, humanitarian and human rights situation in Sierra Leone under close review and to report to the Council, after due consultations with troop-contributing countries, with any additional recommendations, and requests in particular the Secretary-General to submit before 30 June 2002 an interim report assessing the post-electoral situation and the prospects for peace consolidation;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations A/56/891–S/2002/322

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 27 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest horrific act of Palestinian terrorism which occurred several hours ago, as Jews in Israel and throughout the world sat down to the festive Seder meal to celebrate Passover, the festival of freedom.

At approximately 7.30 p.m. (Israel time), a Palestinian suicide bomber entered the Park Hotel in the coastal Israeli city of Netanya, where approximately 250 people were celebrating their Passover meal. The bomber detonated his explosives in the hotel dining room, tearing up the ground floor of the hotel, killing 19 people, at last count, and injuring over 100, at least 24 severely. The terrorist organization Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack, declaring it a "victory", in a call placed to the television station "Al-Jazeera", while other sources have reported that the military wing of Chairman Arafat's own Fatah movement claimed responsibility for the attack in a call placed to the Hezbollah television station "Al-Manar". The bomber has been identified as Abdel-Basset Odeh, a man whom Israel has been requesting Palestinian police forces to arrest for some four years for involvement in terrorist activities.

This gruesome act of terrorism against innocent civilians is the latest in the ongoing campaign of Palestinian terrorism that has been detailed in my letters dated 26 March 2002 (A/56/889-S/2002/315), 18 March 2002 (A/56/880-S/2002/293), 14 March 2002 (A/56/876-S/2002/280), 11 March 2002 (A/56/867-S/2002/257), 8 March 2002 (A/56/864-S/2002/252), 5 March 2002 (A/56/857-S/2002/233), 4 March 2002 (A/56/854-S/2002/222), 27 February 2002 (A/56/84[illegible]-S/2002/208), 20 February 2002 (A/56/828-S/2002/185), 19 February 2002 (A/56/824-S/2002/174), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 8 February 2002 (A/56/814-S/2002/155), 28 January 2002 (A/56/798-S/2002/126), 22 January 2002 (A/56/788-S/2002/104), 18 January 2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October

2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Since the arrival of United States Special Envoy General Anthony Zinni to the region, Israel has spared no efforts to work with him in order to ensure that a ceasefire is put in place so as to enable the parties to implement the Tenet Plan and Mitchell Committee recommendations. The Palestinian side has continued to reject General Zinni's ceasefire proposals and has taken absolutely no measures to bring an end to the wave of Palestinian terrorism that has shaken the region for over 18 months.

In the face of the abject failure of Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian Authority to fulfill its moral and legal commitments to take even minimal steps to bring this terrorism to an end, and the continued active support and glorification of suicide bombings against innocent civilians by the highest echelons of the Palestinian leadership, the international community must hold them directly responsible for these reprehensible acts of terrorism. In these circumstances, Israel will take the necessary actions to protect its citizens, as is the right and duty of any state under international law.

Israel's commitment to the achievement of a negotiated political settlement with the Palestinian people is unshakable. But we will not stand idly by as an unrelenting campaign of violence, sanctioned by the Palestinian Authority, continues to massacre innocent civilians, precisely because they are innocent. Israel calls on the international community to make it clear to Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian leadership that their continued terrorism and their nurturing of hatred in Palestinian society are intolerable. Full pressure must be brought to bear to ensure that genuine and immediate action is taken by the Palestinian leadership to completely dismantle the terrorist infrastructure which it sustains in the territory under its control. The

Palestinian leadership must be compelled to fully respect the basic duty to resolve all disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with its own signed commitments.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**

United Nations S/2002/323

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2002

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

(for the period from 25 September 2001 to 20 March 2002)

I. Introduction

1. The present report provides an account of the activities of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) during the past six months in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council in resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991 and 806 (1993) of 5 February 1993.

II. Main developments

2. During the period under review, UNIKOM continued to monitor the Khawr' Abd Allah waterway and the demilitarized zone, which extends 10 kilometres into Iraq and 5 kilometres into Kuwait along the boundary between the two countries. The situation in the demilitarized zone remained generally calm and UNIKOM carried out its monitoring operations from fixed observation posts and through patrols by land, sea and air. However, UNIKOM helicopter flights remained suspended on the Iraqi side of the border, as they have been since December 1998 (see S/1999/330, para. 2).

3. There were 437 violations of the demilitarized zone, of which six were ground violations, one was a weapons violation, nine were maritime violations and 421 were air violations.

4. The six ground violations included two cases involving an Iraqi vehicle observed on 22 November 2001 and another observed on 29 November 2001, both moving on X-ray Road on the Kuwaiti side of the demilitarized zone. The third case involved a group of Iraqi hunters moving on the same road. The fourth case involved an Iraqi woman coming out of the trench located on the Kuwaiti side of the border. The fifth case, which occurred on 12 March 2002, involved a disabled vehicle being repaired by three men and 40 to 50 men in military uniforms sitting on the side of the road at a location inside the demilitarized zone. In the sixth case, a Kuwaiti military vehicle was observed moving inside the demilitarized zone.

5. The weapons violation involved three uniformed Iraqi policemen, including one carrying a rifle, who were observed three kilometres inside the demilitarized zone.

6. Of the nine maritime violations, eight involved Iraqi patrol boats seen operating in Kuwaiti waters and the ninth involved two Iraqi fishing boats that strayed into Kuwaiti waters while fishing in the Khawr' Abd Allah waterway.

7. Most of the 421 air violations involved jet aircraft that were heard, but were flying at altitudes too high to be observed or identified. However, a few jet aircraft were flying low enough to be identified, including Tornado, A-10 and F-18 aircraft. On 19 March, a Gazelle helicopter was observed flying low over the demilitarized zone. Iraqi authorities, who monitor overflights of their territory through national means, continued to hold the view that UNIKOM should report a much higher number of violations and should identify aircraft by type and nationality. Despite the Mission's explanation that it cannot rely on inference or

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supposition in such a matter, and that there are no technical or intelligence means for UNIKOM definitively to identify the overflights, Iraqi authorities continued to complain that the Mission's reporting of air violations was inadequate. UNIKOM has been recording as violations all flights observed or heard over the demilitarized zone, and the 421 violations observed during this reporting period compared to 163 air violations in the previous period.

8. The 45 complaints received during the reporting period were all lodged by Iraq. Most pertained to air violations of Iraqi territory. The most serious complaint was a report according to which, at approximately 1230 hours on 25 February 2002, an Iraqi trying to prevent his camel from approaching the berm near Umm Qasr was allegedly apprehended by four Kuwaiti policemen, forcibly put into a Kuwaiti police vehicle and taken to Kuwait. Iraqi witnesses stated that they heard shots fired by the Kuwaiti police officers during the incident. The Iraqi complaint was passed to the Kuwaiti authorities, who have advised UNIKOM that it is under investigation.

9. The 19 incidents reported by UNIKOM over the past six months included several cases when Iraqi youths threw stones at United Nations vehicles, causing minor damage to one of them. On two occasions, Kuwaiti police officers refused to allow United Nations vehicles to cross at a gate in a fenced area, which constitutes a restriction of the Mission's freedom of movement inside the demilitarized zone. The Senior Kuwaiti Liaison Officer was informed of these incidents and asked to investigate. There was one instance when Kuwaiti civilians shot at members of the Argentine Engineering Unit, who were carrying out road maintenance on the Kuwaiti side of the border. The shots damaged a United Nations vehicle. In another instance, members of the Argentine Logistics Unit observed four Iraqi pick-up trucks carrying equipment that seemed to be anti-aircraft guns inside the demilitarized zone on the Iraqi side of the border.

10. The following two incidents were of particular significance:

(a) On 11 November 2001, a 57-mm anti-aircraft round that was fired from Iraq landed and exploded in Kuwait;

(b) On 25 February 2002, as mentioned in the complaints above, an Iraqi camel herder was allegedly abducted, possibly shot, and taken to Kuwait by four Kuwaiti policemen.

UNIKOM continued to investigate both cases, but learned on 27 March that on 25 March the camel herder had returned to Iraq.

11. One incident involved restriction of the freedom of movement of UNIKOM vehicles and personnel. On 3 February 2002, a UNIKOM shuttle bus transporting local staff of Iraqi nationality from Basrah to UNIKOM headquarters was stopped by Iraqi policemen in civilian clothes. The policemen searched the bus and ordered all passengers to alight. The passengers' personal belongings were searched and an assistant in the UNIKOM Claims Office was found to be in possession of three bottles of whisky. As a result of that finding, the Iraqi police took the staff member to an unknown location, while allowing the UNIKOM bus to continue to UNIKOM headquarters. The staff member returned to work two days later. UNIKOM protested about the incident to the Iraqi authorities, pointing out that this restriction of the freedom of movement of United Nations vehicles and personnel was not consistent with the agreement signed with the Government of Iraq in an exchange of letters, dated 15 April and 20 June 1992.

12. On 15 March 2002, a serious incident occurred owing to a navigational error on the part of a member of UNIKOM personnel, whose vehicle, taking a wrong turn, inadvertently led two vehicles with Kuwaiti licence plates carrying a Venezuelan delegation across the border into Iraqi territory at the crossing point leading to UNIKOM headquarters at Umm Qasr. The Venezuelan officials were on their way to a meeting with the Force Commander at Camp Khor on the Kuwaiti side of the border. Three Iraqi police officers who arrived shortly thereafter drew and cocked their pistols. The Iraqi police quickly allowed the Venezuelan officials to return to Kuwait in their embassy car, but detained an accompanying Kuwaiti municipal official and his Egyptian driver. The Iraqi police departed with them in the Kuwaiti's car to the police station at Umm Qasr. That afternoon, the Force Commander telephoned the Iraqi Chairman of the Coordinating Committee in Baghdad, who agreed to release the two men at the earliest opportunity, through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

13. On 20 March, the driver was released and handed over to the Egyptian Ambassador to Iraq. He confirmed

that he and the Kuwaiti official had been treated well while in detention. However, in spite of subsequent démarches by the United Nations and others urging the Iraqi authorities to release the latter, the Chairman of the Coordinating Committee in Baghdad informed the Force Commander on 20 March that he would be released only in exchange for 13 Iraqis allegedly detained in Kuwait for accidentally crossing the border into Kuwait. On 23 March, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait wrote to me with regard to this case (see S/2002/311). On 27 March, the Force Commander received a call from the Chairman of the Coordinating Committee in Baghdad stating that the Kuwaiti detainee had been released to ICRC in Baghdad.

14. The German medical team continued to provide medical support. During the period under review, the team carried out 20 humanitarian interventions, including 10 evacuations of Iraqi civilians injured by explosions of mines and other ordnance. Mines and unexploded ordnance are still a major danger both inside and outside the demilitarized zone, especially on the Iraqi side, where the majority of the victims are children. During the period under review, a 12-year-old Iraqi girl injured by an unexploded mine died as a result of her wounds. On one occasion, the UNIKOM Security Officer reported that one of three Iraqi youths playing on the other side of the fence surrounding the UNIKOM headquarters threw an object into the compound and ran away. The guard observed that it was an unexploded mortar round, which was subsequently neutralized by the Argentine Engineering Unit. On numerous occasions, injured or sick Iraqis spontaneously appeared at the gates of patrol and observation bases, particularly in the Southern Sector. Many had travelled for quite a long time and over long distances, in the knowledge that they would receive the medical assistance they needed there. In this regard, UNIKOM wishes to pay tribute to the Kuwaiti authorities for allowing United Nations helicopters to fly Iraqi nationals over Kuwaiti air space, thereby saving many lives that could otherwise have been lost.

15. UNIKOM continued to make weekly visits to Umm Qasr harbour without hindrance. At the port, UNIKOM military observers were able to freely observe commodity shipments proceeding normally under the "oil-for-food" programme.

16. In December 2001, boat patrols in the Maritime Sector were suspended, owing to unsafe conditions at the pier and delays in repairs that needed to be undertaken by Iraqi authorities. UNIKOM undertook temporary repairs to address the immediate safety concerns and, on 14 March, was able to use the pier again to resume boat patrols. In the intervening period, while the pier could not be used, UNIKOM compensated with increased air patrols over the maritime area and by covering the area with radar surveillance from the maritime tower on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Negotiations with Iraqi authorities are continuing with regard to the required reconstruction of the pier.

17. UNIKOM continued to maintain close and regular liaison with the authorities of both Iraq and Kuwait at various levels, including visits by the Force Commander to Baghdad and Kuwait City and through the UNIKOM liaison offices in the two capitals. Both Governments continued generally to cooperate with UNIKOM in the conduct of its operations.

18. During the period under review, UNIKOM received visits from high-ranking officials from 21 Member States. The visitors, mainly from troop-contributing countries, came to meet military observers from their respective countries and to familiarize themselves with UNIKOM operations.

III. Organizational matters

19. As at 20 March 2002, the overall strength of UNIKOM was 1,318, consisting of the following components:

(a) A total of 192 military observers, from Argentina (4), Austria (2), Bangladesh (6), China (11), Denmark (5), Fiji (7), Finland (7), France (11), Ghana (6), Greece (4), Hungary (6), India (6), Indonesia (6), Ireland (6), Italy (4), Kenya (3), Malaysia (6), Nigeria (7), Pakistan (7), Poland (5), Romania (5), the Russian Federation (11), Senegal (5), Singapore (5), Sweden (4), Thailand (6), Turkey (6), the United Kingdom (11), the United States (11), Uruguay (6) and Venezuela (4);

(b) An infantry battalion of 775 from Bangladesh;

(c) An engineering unit of 50 from Argentina;

(d) A logistics unit of 30 from Argentina;

(e) A helicopter unit of 35 from Bangladesh;

(f) A medical unit of 14 from Germany;

(g) A total of 221 civilian staff, of whom 57 were recruited internationally and 165 locally.

On 26 November 2001, Major General Miguel Angel Moreno (Argentina) succeeded Major General John A. Vize (Ireland) as Force Commander.

IV. Financial aspects

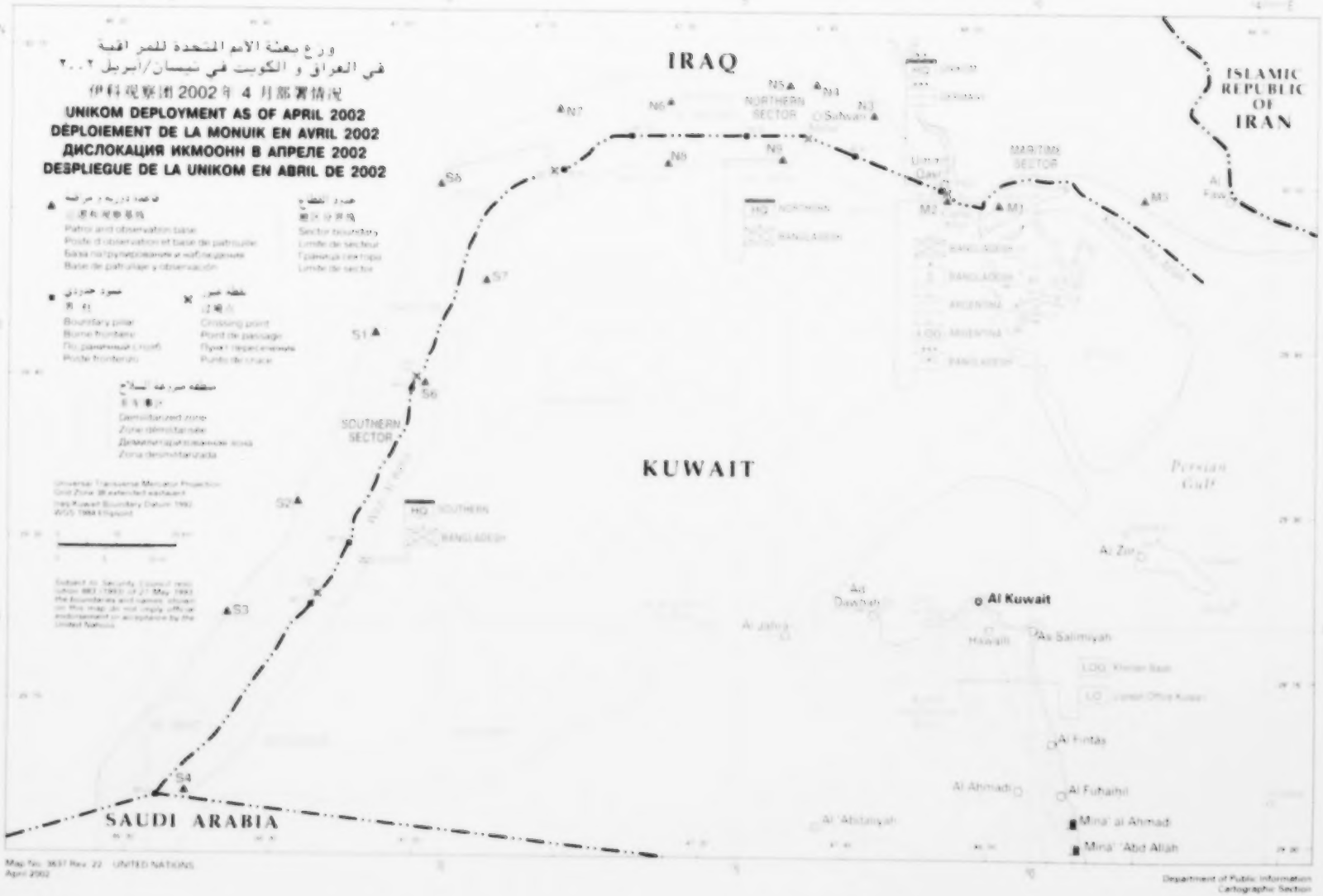
20. The General Assembly, in its resolution 55/261 of 14 June 2001, appropriated the amount of $52,815,237 gross for the maintenance of UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, subject to the review by the Security Council with regard to the question of termination or continuation of the Mission. Two thirds of the cost of the Mission, equivalent to $33,652,640, is to be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait. Assessments on Member States have been made for the period ending 30 April 2002. The budget for the maintenance of UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 has been submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration during the second part of its resumed fifty-sixth session.

21. As at 28 February 2002, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNIKOM for the period from inception to 30 April 2002 amounted to $14.4 million. The unpaid assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations amounted to $2,001 million.

V. Observations

22. During the period under review, the situation along the border between Iraq and Kuwait remained generally quiet. However, several recent incidents involving civilians who have crossed the border in the demilitarized zone have been a source of tension and concern, including the recent case of a Kuwaiti citizen who crossed the border in a convoy led by a UNIKOM vehicle, which had taken a wrong turn. I welcome the decision of the Government of Iraq on 27 March to release that Kuwaiti national. UNIKOM has otherwise continued to carry out its responsibilities effectively, thereby contributing to the maintenance of calm and stability in the border area. In undertaking these tasks, it continued generally to receive the cooperation of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti authorities. I recommend that the Mission be maintained.

23. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to the former Force Commander, Major General John Vize, to his successor, Major General Moreno, and to the men and women under their command for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.


ورع بعثة الامم المتحدة للمراقبة
في العراق و الكويت في نيسان/ابريل ٢٠٠٢
伊科观察团 2002 年 4 月部署情况
UNIKOM DEPLOYMENT AS OF APRIL 2002
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA MONUIK EN AVRIL 2002
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ИКМООНН В АПРЕЛЕ 2002
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNIKOM EN ABRIL DE 2002
IRAQ
KUWAIT
SAUDI ARABIA
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
NORTHERN SECTOR
SOUTHERN SECTOR
MARITIME SECTOR
Al Kuwait
As Salimiyah
Al Fintas
Al Ahmadi
Al Fuhaihil
Mina' al Ahmadi
Mina' 'Abd Allah
Persian Gulf
Umm Qasr
Safwan
Az Zur
Ad Dawhah
Al Jahra
Al 'Abdaliyah
Hawalli
Map No. 3637 Rev. 22 UNITED NATIONS
April 2002
Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

United Nations S/2002/324

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 28 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the Bucharest Conference 2002 "The Spring of New Allies" Declaration (see annex), issued on 26 March by the Prime Ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexandru **Niculescu**
Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations

02-31083 (E) 010402

Annex to the letter dated 28 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Bucharest Conference 2002: "The Spring of New Allies"

Declaration of the Prime Ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia (25 and 26 March 2002)

We, the Prime Ministers of 10 new democracies of Europe, have come to Bucharest to rededicate ourselves to the realization of a free, undivided and secure Europe based on shared values and joined by the fundamental principles of democracy, free market economy, and respect for human rights. This vision will not be complete unless and until the nations represented here today achieve the goal of full membership in both NATO and the European Union as part of the process of expanding peace and stability throughout the Euro-Atlantic community.

Since 19 May 2000, we have gathered in Vilnius, Bratislava, Tallinn, Bled, Sofia, Skopje and today in Bucharest to join our efforts in pursuit of this common goal — the completion of a Europe whole and free. We have come together, drawing the lesson from our own history that we can achieve our common goals only if we cooperate with one other. We are committed to overcoming past historical differences in the eastern half of the continent in the same way the other democracies of Europe accomplished this purpose in Western Europe after the Second World War. The Vilnius Group has become an engine of regional cooperation and integration. From the Baltic to the Black Sea, we have set for ourselves the goal of acting in solidarity and as de facto allies — towards each other and towards those Western institutions that we aspire to join.

We look forward to the summit in Prague later this year with great hope and anticipation. This historic summit offers a unique opportunity to launch an ambitious round of NATO enlargement. Today, we reassert our determination to make as much progress in our preparations as possible so that we can be invited as qualified candidates at Prague. We are convinced that the accession of each of the countries represented here will strengthen the foundation of NATO and its capability to meet the new challenges ahead.

At a time when the world is haunted by the spectre of terrorism, it is paramount that Europe remain stable and peaceful. We consider the European Union and NATO to be as important as ever, and in many ways more so. The attacks of 11 September were an assault not just on the United States but also on civilization and the values we cherish. And it is through the European Union and NATO that we want to act individually and collectively in solidarity with the United States. At its last summit in Washington in 1999, NATO made the pledge that it would be as effective in dealing with the threats of the future as it was in dealing with the threats of the cold war. Today, we reaffirm the commitment we made last fall in Sofia to join the coalition against terrorism and to conduct our foreign and defence policies as de facto allies. Our peacekeepers stand alongside those of our allies in South-Eastern Europe and in Afghanistan. Our actions are motivated by the realization that these are the right decisions for any freedom-loving nation.

The global war on terrorism has not only spurred us to complete the job of building a Europe whole and free, but it has also underscored the urgent need to consolidate stability in South-Eastern Europe. The democracies of the Vilnius Group have a unique historical understanding of instability, extremism and criminal incursion and believe that our experience enables us to make a valuable contribution to the future security of Europe. South-Eastern Europe, more than any other region of Europe, holds the key to countering the new threats to Euro-Atlantic security and the hope for a more peaceful and secure future. Therefore, we believe that there must be a Southern dimension to the decision at the Prague summit on enlargement and a commitment, joining NATO, the European Union and the Vilnius democracies, to the reconstruction and integration of the Balkan countries. In this regard, we applaud the statement issued in Istanbul on 13 February 2002 by the Foreign Ministers of Turkey, Greece, Romania and Bulgaria. This statement is an important step in the project of South-Eastern Europe and enjoys the full support of our democracies.

We welcome and support the positive developments in cooperation between Russia and NATO in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks. We are committed to doing our part to accelerate the integration of a democratic Russia into the Euro-Atlantic community. The more firmly anchored our countries are in the European Union and NATO, the more we will be able to reach out to build our own bridges to Moscow. Our goal must be to create a set of relationships where the United States, Europe and Russia can all act together to meet the common challenges and threats our societies face in the twenty-first century.

Today we welcome the participation of the President of Poland, Aleksandr Kwasniewski, the Prime Ministers of the Czech Republic and Turkey, as well as Ministers and high-level representatives of other NATO allies. Their presence here is living proof that we are already working together in practice as we will in the near future as allies. Their presence confirms the common objectives of all Euro-Atlantic democracies; we share the same strategic goal of a peaceful and undivided Europe.

We will meet in Riga in July to review our final preparations prior to the November NATO summit. The Vilnius Group has committed itself to the further acceleration of reform in the firm belief that the work we undertake this year will become the foundation for an enduring peace in Europe.

United Nations A/56/892-S/2002/325

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2002
English
Original: English and Russian

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 27 March 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of Japan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Joint Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on Combating International Terrorism, adopted at the meeting held in Tokyo, on 2 February 2002 (see annex).

We should be grateful if the text of this letter and its annex were distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yukio **Satoh**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Sergey **Lavrov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

02-30967 (E) 010402 010402

Annex to the letter dated 27 March 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of Japan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Joint Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on Combating International Terrorism

On 2 February 2002, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. Igor Sergeevich Ivanov, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Yoriko Kawaguchi, taking into account United Nations Security Council resolutions 1368 (2001) and 1373 (2001), statement by the leaders of the G-8 countries in September 2001 and the APEC Economic Leaders' Statement on Counter-Terrorism in October 2001, discussed issues relating to the expansion of bilateral cooperation in combating international terrorism. Guided by the provisions of the Joint Statement on Cooperation between the Russian Federation and Japan in International Affairs, signed in September 2000, the sides confirmed their mutual readiness to strengthen that cooperation.

The Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Japan condemn in the strongest terms the terrorist acts committed in the United States of America on 11 September 2001 and express their deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims, who were the citizens of many countries, and to their families, as well as to the people and the Government of the United States of America.

In this context, the sides declare:

1. International terrorism poses a threat to international peace and security. Any terrorist act, method or practice is a crime for which there is no justification, whencesoever and from whomever it emanates, and by whatever motives the perpetrators are guided.

2. The fight against international terrorism which has become one of the priority tasks of the world community, calls for joint efforts by all the world's States. The United Nations plays the main role in this. Global mechanisms, including the G-8, have an important place in the fight against international terrorism. Also of great significance is the strengthening of solidarity at all levels of the international community, in particular, through effective dialogue and coordination among the States of the Asia-Pacific region on a bilateral basis or within the framework of such organizations as the ASEAN Regional Forum, APEC and others.

3. Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and other international legal documents, the sides will exert maximum effort for the prevention and suppression of future terrorist acts in any form. The sides will continue to cooperate closely within the framework of the United Nations, the G-8 and other international forums with a view to the proper implementation of Security Council resolutions 1368 (2001) and 1373 (2001). One of the most important steps in this direction would be

the entry into force of all 12 counter-terrorism conventions. In this context, the sides will, in particular, promote the speedy entry into force of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, referred to in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), and support the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to secure the accession to those 12 conventions of the widest possible range of States.

The sides, on the basis of the tasks relating to the fight against international terrorism, favour the expeditious completion of the preparation and adoption of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism.

4. The sides, taking into account the fact that a serious blow has been dealt to the international terrorists and terrorist groups present in the territory of Afghanistan under the Taliban regime and the Interim Authority of Afghanistan has begun to function, support the actions of the International Security Assistance Force operating in the territory of Afghanistan on the basis of a United Nations mandate with a view to providing the necessary stability for and giving a constructive impetus to the process of nation-building in that country.

In addition, the sides, on the basis of the concept of the indivisibility of the processes of reconstruction and establishing peace, for the purpose of supporting the Bonn Agreement of 5 December 2001 and taking into account the priorities for reconstruction indicated by the Interim Authority of Afghanistan in the course of the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan in Tokyo, call on the United Nations and the international community to provide assistance and, in turn, jointly confirm their own intention to render such support to the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

5. The sides confirm their common intention to take the following concrete steps, aimed at the swift and final eradication of terrorism:

(1) To facilitate the prevention and suppression of the preparation and commission of terrorist acts in their respective territories;

(2) To arrest and carry out the criminal prosecution of persons involved in the preparation and commission of terrorist acts, and to foster the development of bilateral cooperation for these purposes;

(3) On the basis of the rules of international law and national legislation, to strive to ensure that terrorists do not use organizations, groups and associations, including charitable, public and cultural ones, to conceal their activities;

(4) To take the necessary measures to counteract and prevent the financing of terrorists and terrorist organizations;

(5) To take appropriate action in their respective countries to prevent materials and technologies related to weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, biological and chemical weapons) from falling into the hands of terrorists;

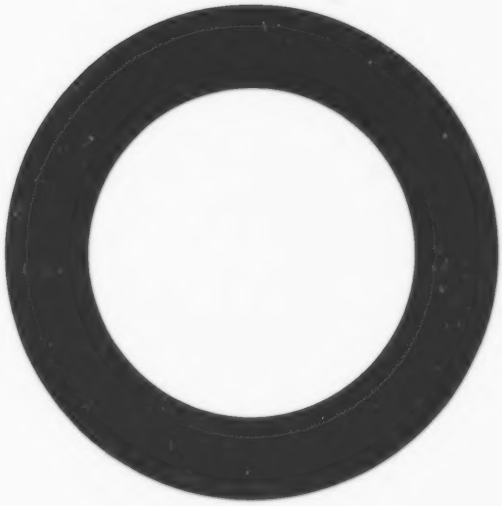
(6) To continue active consultations under the auspices of the foreign affairs departments of the Russian Federation and Japan with a view to further strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation in combating the global terrorist threat;

(7) To develop bilateral cooperation for the purpose of preventing acts of terrorism and responding to terrorist actions.

I. **Ivanov**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

Y. **Kawaguchi**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan

2 February 2002



United Nations S/2002/326

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 26 March 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the command of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

Major-General Franco Ganguzza will relinquish the post on 31 March 2002. Following the usual consultations, it is now my intention to appoint Major-General Carl A. Dodd of Ireland as Chief of Staff of UNTSO.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

02-30973 (E) 280302

United Nations S/2002/327

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 28 March 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 March 2002 (S/2002/326) regarding your intention to appoint Major-General Carl A. Dodd of Ireland as the next Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Ole Peter **Kolby**

02-30979 (E) 280302

United Nations S/2002/328

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 April 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 27 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement on recent events in the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued on 22 March 2002 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations

02-31065 (E) 010402 010402

Annex to the letter dated 27 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Statement on recent events in the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued on 22 March 2002 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union strongly condemns the recent outbreak of fighting in Moliro and the subsequent suspension of the inter-Congolese dialogue. It firmly supports United Nations Security Council resolution 1399 (2002), adopted following the taking of Moliro by RCD-Goma, and welcomes the resumption of the inter-Congolese dialogue in Sun City. The European Union calls on all parties to fully respect the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the terms of the Lusaka peace process as well as all relevant Security Council resolutions.

The European Union urges the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of RCD-Goma from Moliro and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to exert its influence to ensure that this is done as a matter of urgency. It is important that no party to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement should make gains while a dialogue to promote peace and end the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is in process and a peacekeeping operation is under way in the area.

The European Union also calls for the redeployment and strengthening of MONUC observers in the areas concerned and for MONUC to make a full report on the events that led to the violation of the ceasefire and the taking of Moliro.

The European Union notes with satisfaction the meeting in Lusaka of the Political Committee of the Lusaka Agreement and welcomes the summit convened by the President of Zambia in Lusaka in the next few days.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey and the EFTA country Norway, member of the European Economic Area, align themselves with this statement.

United Nations S/2002/329

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 29 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of March, and on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States, I request the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the extremely dangerous situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem and take the necessary action in that regard.

(*Signed*) Zeid Ra'ad Zeid **Al-Hussein**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

02-30999 (E) 290302

United Nations S/2002/330

Security Council

Distr: General
29 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 29 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Today, the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, has gravely deteriorated to crisis proportions as a result of the intensification of the Israeli military campaign being waged against the Palestinian people and the Palestinian leadership. In the early hours of the morning (Palestine time), Israeli occupying forces invaded Ramallah and launched heavy attacks against the official compound of Palestinian President Yasser Arafat in the city. Using tanks, bulldozers and armoured personnel carriers, Israeli soldiers stormed the President's compound, destroying several buildings. This assault has thus far killed 5 Palestinians and wounded at least 25 others. In addition, Israeli occupying forces abducted at least 60 Palestinians during the assault on the compound.

This latest escalation of the bloody Israeli onslaught against the Palestinian people comes after President Arafat's clear declaration regarding Palestinian readiness to implement an immediate ceasefire. In complete disregard of this declaration and of ongoing efforts to secure a ceasefire, in addition to the invasion of Ramallah, Israeli occupying forces have invaded other Palestinian cities throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Israeli officials have stated that this reoccupation by the Israeli occupying forces is intended to last for at least several weeks. In this regard, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon has specifically stated that "the military operation under way will last weeks and we are going to launch operations on a large scale without precedent". Moreover, with regard to the direct attacks against the compound of President Yasser Arafat in Ramallah, Mr. Sharon has made clear his malicious intentions by stating, "He is the enemy and at this stage he will be isolated." These statements follow a series of other dangerous and indeed insane statements by the Prime Minister, revealing his criminal intent and his determination to continue the vicious military aggression being perpetrated against both the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority since 28 September 2000.

It is starkly obvious that the Israeli Government of Mr. Sharon has neither the intention nor the will to take the necessary steps towards peace. This latest escalation of the bloody Israeli military campaign will lead only to even more death and destruction and suffering and loss for the Palestinian people under Israel's occupation and the graver deterioration of this already critical situation. The military aggression being waged by the Israeli occupying forces threatens not only the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, but also, clearly, the stability of the region as a whole.

02-30893 (E) 290302

The international community cannot continue to stand idly by while Israel, the occupying Power, continues to wage its military campaign against Palestinian people under its occupation. The international community cannot continue to stand idly by while the Israeli occupying forces under the direct orders of Mr. Sharon, continue to commit even more war crimes, State terrorism and human rights violations against the Palestinian people. The Israeli Government must be held accountable for all of the crimes and violations it is committing. The international community, particularly the Security Council, must uphold its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security and is thus duty-bound to stand up to such Israeli policies and practices and take the necessary measures to bring them to an immediate end. We call upon the Council to immediately convene with the aim of taking the necessary action to stop the rising bloodshed and destruction being wrought in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

In follow-up to my previous 110 letters to you regarding the crisis situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 27 March 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921, A/55/437-S/2000/930, A/55/450-S/2000/957, A/55/466-S/2000/971, A/55/474-S/2000/984, A/55/490-S/2000/993, A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015, A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025, A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068, A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078, A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093, A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104, A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107, A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116, A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129, A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154, A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173, A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185, A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206, A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247, A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7, A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33, A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50, A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101, A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131, A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156, A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175, A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189, A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209, A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226, A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239, A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255, A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284, A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295, A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304, A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314, A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332, A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352, A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372, A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418, A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432, A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447, A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463, A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471, A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479, A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486, A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496, A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504, A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508, A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544, A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586, A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605, A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629, A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657, A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669, A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686, A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697, A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708, A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717, A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742, A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754, A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783, A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785, A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798, A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812, A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814, A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821, A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826, A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880, A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918, A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928, A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932, A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941, A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971, A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989, A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991, A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007, A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024, A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036, A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084, A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092, A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118, A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149, A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166, A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239, A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261, A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18, A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39, A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48, A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58, A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89, A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95, A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102, A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121, A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142, A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146, A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165, A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175, A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182, A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186, A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214, A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223, A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232, A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242, A/ES-10/[illegible]-S/2002/248, A/ES-10/156-

S/2002/249, A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253, A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258, A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281, A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307, and A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319). I regret to inform you that, since my last letter, 5 Palestinians were killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of Palestinian martyrs since 28 September 2000 to 1,178 people.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations S/2002/331

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 March 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 29 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, in its capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Summit Conference, I have the honour to request the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the dangerous developments and the oppressive measures taken by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territory.

(*Signed*) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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United Nations S/2002/332

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 29 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the meeting of the Council to be held today, Friday, 29 March 2002, regarding the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

02-31011 (E) 290302

United Nations S/2002/333

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 March 2002

Original: English

Norway: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, and the Madrid principles,

Expressing its grave concern at the further deterioration of the situation, including the recent suicide bombings in Israel and the military attack against the headquarters of the President of the Palestinian Authority,

1. *Calls upon* both parties to move immediately to a meaningful ceasefire; calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Palestinian cities, including Ramallah; and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with Special Envoy Zinni, and others, to implement the Tenet security work plan as a first step towards implementation of the Mitchell Committee recommendations, with the aim of resuming negotiations on a political settlement;

2. *Reiterates* its demand in resolution 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002 for an immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction;

3. *Expresses* support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and the special envoys to the Middle East to assist the parties to halt the violence and to resume the peace process;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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